

A NEW SPECIES OF *THEVENETIMYIA* BIGOT, 1892 (DIPTERA, BOMBYLIIDAE, ECLIMINAE) FROM TURKEY¹

Abdullah Hasbenli²

ABSTRACT: A new species of *Thevenetimyia* Bigot, 1892 from Turkey is described and illustrated. A key to Palearctic species of *Thevenetimyia* and drawings of male genitalia of *Thevenetimyia zerrinae* sp. n. are given.

KEY WORDS: Diptera, Bombyliidae, *Thevenetimyia*, new species, Turkey

This study is based on a single specimen collected during field work undertaken by me in southwestern Anatolia (Turkey) during 1999. This specimen is quite distinct from previously collected species of *Thevenetimyia* Bigot, 1892; Hall, 1969; Engel, 1932). There are 37 described species of *Thevenetimyia* worldwide (Evenhuis & Greathead, 1999). Only two species of *Thevenetimyia* have been described from Palearctic Region (Hall, 1969), apparently both with limited distribution. *Thevenetimyia hirta* (Loew, 1876) is known only from southern Greece and *T. quedenfeldti* (Engel, 1885) from northern Algeria (Hall, 1969).

Thevenetimyia zerrinae sp. n. (Figs. 1-7)

Description: Holotype, length 24 mm, proboscis 8 mm, wing 18 mm. Ground color of head shining black. Oragenal cup shining black. Face, front, 1. and 2. segments of antennae, ocellar tubercle, palpi and ventral of head with black hairs. Occiput evenly swollen with yellowish hairs. Eyes holoptic. Antennae cylindrical, I and II segments reddish yellow, III segment black. Length ratio of antennal segments 30:12:32. Palpi black and as long as head. Proboscis as long as thorax.

Ground of thorax dull black, only femora, tibiae and tarsi of all legs reddish. Coxae with black hairs. Femora I, II with short and black hairs. Femora III, tibia I, II, III and tarsi I, II, III with very short yellowish red spines and hairs. Claws reddish. Scutum and scutellum with black hairs as long as antennal segment II. Above paratergites and two sides of middle line in front half of scutum with numerous thorns. Upper and posterior parts of anepisternum, most of katepisternum and entire metakatepisternum with black hairs. Costa with short and thick thorns from humeral crossvein to the end of the R1 vein. Fore margin of wings reddish yellow. Apices of marginal and submarginal cells from R4+5 fork and 1. posterior cell completely brownish. The veins of wings in anterior half reddish and in posterior half brownish. Anal cell narrowly open. Alulae partly developed. Halteres yellowish-red. Discal, 2. posterior, anal and axillary cells light yellowish. 2. basal, 3. and 4. posterior cells darker.

Abdomen completely shining black. Posterior margin of tergites I-VI covered with golden yellow tufts of hair. Surface of all tergites and sternites with black hairs.

Hypopygium black and with black hairs. Epandrium rectangular. Posterior margin of epandrium with long setae and posterior corners with longer setae. In lateral view, posterior corners of epandrium and sternite VIII very long and strongly setae. Cerci long, wide with a rounded apex. Surface of cerci covered with sparsely microtrichia on the basal and short, densely setae on the apical margins. Basistylus wide, truncate-triangular. Apical and lateral margins of basistylus sclerotized strongly. Dististylus ellipse-like with short and sharp apex. Hypandrium large, triangular. In lateral view, epi-

¹ Received on April 9, 2004. Accepted on January 10, 2005.

² Gazi University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, 06500 Teknikokullar, Ankara, Turkey. E-mail: hasbenli@gazi.edu.tr.

phallus wide and the ventral margin of epandrium sinuated. Apex of epiphallus short, narrow, pointed and extended to front. In dorsal view, aedeagus conical with short and narrow apex. Lateral basal plates ellipselike, aedeagal apodeme widened to rounded apex and strongly transparent (Figs 4-7).

Diferential Diagnosis: *Thevenetimyia zerrinae* differs from other congeneric Palaearctic species in length: *T. hirta* and *T. quedenfeldti* are 13-16 mm and 9-10 mm, respectively, whereas *T. zerrinae* is 24 mm long. The oragenal cup of *T. quedenfeldti* is shorter than that of *T. hirta* and *T. zerrinae*. The hairs located on the genae are black in *T. hirta* and *T. zerrinae* but predominantly white in *T. quedenfeldti*. The occiput and the lateral sides of the abdomen of *T. hirta* bear orange or reddish-orange hairs, while *T. zerrinae* and *T. quedenfeldti* has yellow hairs. The entire surface of *T. hirta* wings is brown; the costal margin is dark brown. The wings of *T. quedenfeldti* are brownish, only hind margin near to base of wings lighter. Most of the wings of *T. zerrinae* are yellowish, only apices of marginal and submarginal cells from R4+5 fork and first posterior cell are completely brownish. The legs of *T. quedenfeldti* and *T. hirta* are black; the legs of *T. zerrinae* are reddish and only the coxae are black. The thorns on prescutum are found only on *T. zerrinae*.

The described Palaearctic species of *Thevenetimyia* can be differentiated by examining Table 1.

Type Data: Holotype, male collected in Antalya, Kumluca, Salur Village, 100 m, 18.05.1999. The specimen is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Gazi University (ZMGU), Ankara, Turkey.

Etymology: The species is named in honor of Zerrin Hasbenli, my wife.

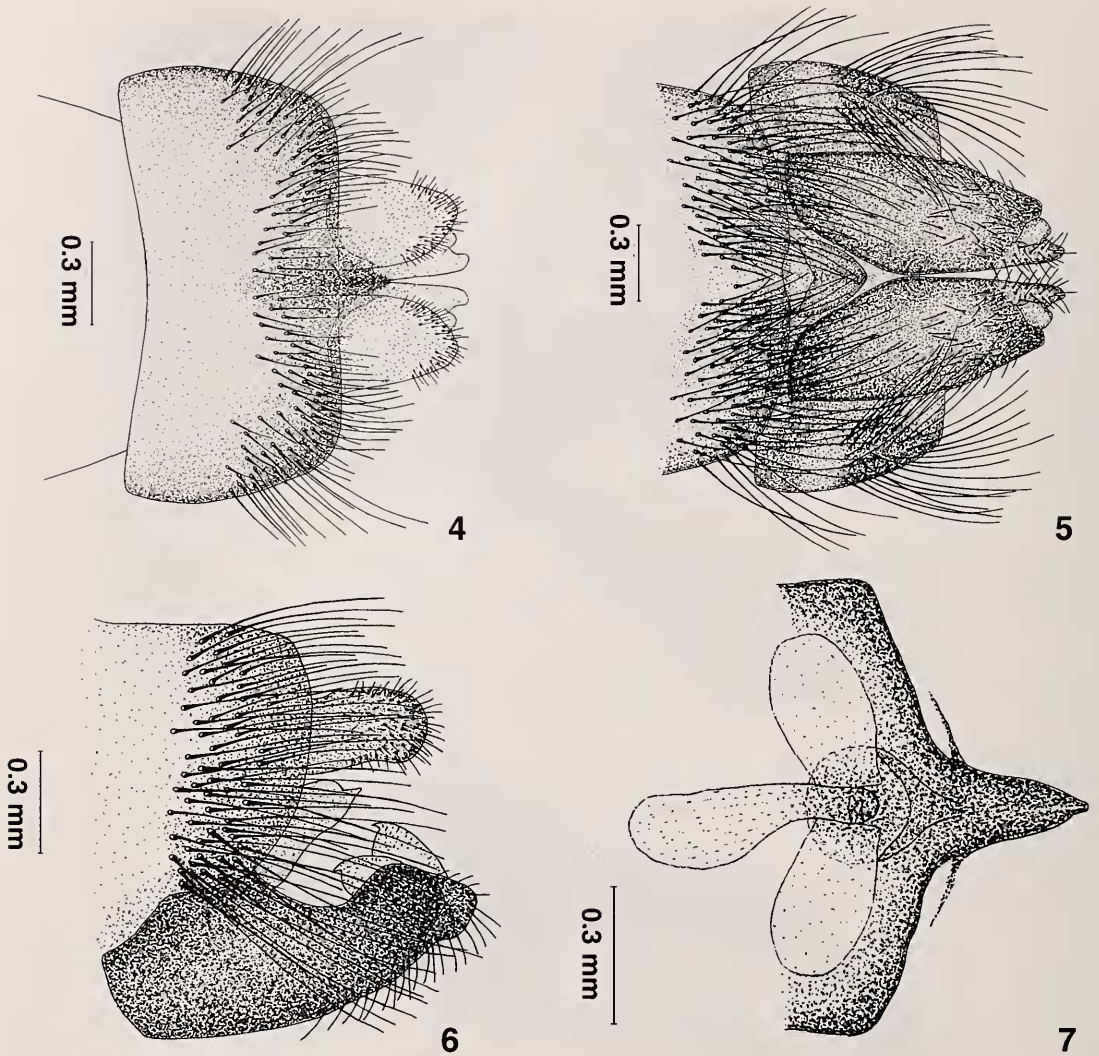
Habitat: The described specimen was collected at 18:00. The collection site is located at the bottom of a valley containing slopes covered with maquis (*Quercus coccifera*, *Genista acanthoclada*, *Spartium junceum*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Arbutus andrachne*, *Phillyrea latifolia*, *Cistus creticus*) and sparse pines (*Pinus brutia*). Occasional olive trees (*Olea europea*) are present on the sides of the dry riverbed located in the floor of the valley. The specimen collection site is 1 km to Alakir damlake.

Table 1. Diagnostic characters of Palaearctic species of *Thevenetimyia*.

	<i>T. zerrinae</i> n. sp.	<i>T. hirta</i>	<i>T. quedenfeldti</i>
length (mm)	24	13-16	9-10
oragenal cup	as long as eyes width	2/3 of eye width	2/3 of eye width
genae	black hairs	black hairs	predominantly white
occiput	yellow hairs	orange or reddish-orange hairs	brown hairs
lateral sides of the abdomen	yellow hairs	orange or reddish-orange hairs	golden blonde
legs	reddish	black	black
coxae	black	black	black
thorns on prescutum	present	absent	absent
claws	reddish	dark	black



Figs. 1-3: *Thevenetimyia zerrinae* sp. n. 1. dorsal view; 2. lateral view; 3. wing.



Figs. 4-7: *Thevenetimyia zerrinae* sp. n. 4. Dorsal view of male genitalia. 5. Ventral view of male genitalia. 6. Lateral view of male genitalia. 7. Aedeagus.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by TUBITAK (TBAG-1709). I thank the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) for their financial support.

LITERATURE CITED

- Engel, E. O. 1932. 25. Bombyliidae. In, Lindner, E. (Editor). Die Fliegen der Palaearktischen Region 4(3): 49-96.
- Hall, J. C. 1969. A review of the subfamily Cylleniinae with a world revision of the genus *Thevenemyia* Bigot (*Eclimus* auct.) (Diptera: Bombyliidae). University of California Publications in Entomology 56:1- 85.
- Evenhuis, N. L. and D. J. Greathead. 1999. World catalog of bee flies (Diptera: Bombyliidae). Backhuys Publishers. Leiden, The Netherlands. XIVIII + 756 pp.